

THE SOMERSET HERALD.

AND FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' REGISTER.

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TUESDAY, MARCH 9, 1847,

Vol. 5.—No. 17.

SONG FOR ALL SEASONS.

'Tis sweet to walk the fields of spring,
When first the feathered warblers sing;
When, peeping forth 'mid youthful green,
The modest violets are seen.

Sweet is the breath of summer morn,
And sweet the sight of golden corn,
And sweet, at evening's closing hour,
The balmy breeze, the fragrant flower.

'Tis sweet when harvest glories shine,
When glowing clusters load the vine,
When bows the heavy tree, and pours
In autumn's lap its juicy stores.

'Tis sweet, ay, sweet when winter's blast,
O'er autumn's fruitful fields hath passed;
Earth folds her snowy mantle round,
And lies in wintry slumbers bound.

So every season, then, we sing—
Sweet summer time, and sparkling spring,
And autumn rich, and winter dear:
To grateful hearts they all are dear.

FOREIGN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE CAMBRIA.

FIFTEEN DAYS LATER.

Great Decline in Breadstuffs.

Suspension of the Navigation Laws.

OPEN PORTS FOR BREADSTUFFS & SUGAR.

FAMINE IN PRUSSIA.

The Cambria reached Boston at 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoon. She brings dates from Liverpool to the 4th February.

The intelligence is of great commercial importance. The quotations show a heavy decline on all the staple articles, since the departure of the Sarah Sands on the 20th of January.

The market report is not as clear as we could wish it. The quotations are not given; and it is not stated whether the decline given is the entire decline from the sailing of the Sarah Sands, or only from the 29th—nine days after she sailed.

It is to be presumed there was a decline between the 20th and 29th; but our report does not so state. It is possible that the decline given covers the whole period between the 20th of January and the 3d or 4th of February. The reader must judge.

The range of Prices for Wheat, Corn and Flour is about as on the 5th of January, at the sailing of the Hibernia.

ENGLISH MARKETS.—I cannot make the decline in Flour over 3 shillings sterling, and Corn over 2 shillings per quarter.

Wilmer & Smith's Times, quote Flour in bond, 38 s 3d., and Corn 68 s 72d., the market closed firm.

HAVRE MARKET.—Flour is quoted at Havre at 46 s 4d. francs, in bond.

GRAIN MARKET.

Our report published on the departure of the Sarah Sands on the 20th ult., left the two chief markets in England, Liverpool and London, with a downward tendency in prices, and the operations, by consignees and speculators, have been much more limited since that day.

The imports have been very extensive, and although sales have been made, the stock of Flour in Liverpool alone is estimated at 500,000 barrels, with a corresponding stock of grain.

There is a prevailing opinion that the British Corn growers have large stocks, which, with the temporary suspension of the navigation laws and the repeal of the import duty, tend to check the speculation, and will, it is assumed, produce a reaction both in prices and also in the extent of other operations.

This action was felt in London on the 1st inst., when wheat declined from 4s. to 3s. per quarter. At Liverpool, on the following day, prices fell 4s. per quarter on Indian corn; 4s. on flour; 2s. per load on wheat, since the publication of the weekly circular on the 29th.

The Cotton market has been in a very quiet position. Sales are limited in extent, and prices are rather on the decline. On the 30th ult. 6000 bales, including 2000 on speculation, were sold. On the 1st, 5000 bales changed hands, of which speculators took 1500.

The business of the 2d was estimated at 2000 bales, 500 of which was taken on speculation. Yesterday we had a dull, heavy market, with prices for American generally 4d. per lb. lower. Other descriptions remain unchanged. Sales amount to about 4500, 500 bales of which speculators took, 2500 American.

The business consisted of 4000 American at 6 1/2 d to 7 1/2 d; 200 Egyptian at 7d to 7 1/2 d; and 200 Surat at 4 1/2 d to 4 3/4 d.

The market for provisions is steady.

The iron market is not so brisk as last reported. Further reduced rates have been submitted to. Different descriptions of pig having fallen, has induced buyers to purchase with more freedom. Prices of manufactured iron continues fully as high.

The tea market is rather dull.

The accounts from the manufacturing districts are still unsatisfactory. In Cotton fabrics only a very small business is being transacted, and prices are very irregular.

HAVRE, Jan. 31.—A sudden and total change occurred in the situation of things, owing to the intelligence from New York, up to the 9th inst., received in Liverpool, which gave rise to animated and speculative demand; and imparted corresponding feeling to our market.

The sales in a few hours amounted to 7,500 bales; and prices have receded.

STATE OF TRADE IN MANCHESTER.—No material reaction in the present condition of this market from that detailed in our last circular, save in decline of nearly every description of cloth and yarns.

Matters could not be more unsatisfactory. Transactions have been restricted to pressing wants.

NEW YORK SHIPS.—The Zenobia reached Liverpool on the 27th, the Patrick Henry on the 28th, Anglo Saxon, from Boston, on the 23d.

An enormous business has been done in sugars, during the fortnight. Speculators have been extensively purchasing. Prices have advanced considerably beyond our quotations on the 1st inst., and even over those last reported. Less business is now being done. The market has taken a turn; and the prices are declining.

The doings of the British Parliament are interesting. The three principal measures being—

1. THE ENTIRE REMISSION OF THE CORN DUTIES.

2. THE SUSPENSION OF THE NAVIGATION LAWS; and

3. THE PROPOSED REMISSION OF SUGAR DUTIES.

The state of our Commercial and Monetary affairs, since sailing of last steamer, has been one of extreme peculiarity and interest.

A large drain upon the Bank of England, to meet the demands caused by the extensive importations of Grain, produce and all other sorts of provisions into the Kingdom, induced the Government of the Bank to raise their rates of interest. This has caused business generally to be dull.

THE FAMINE.

There appears to be no mitigation in the accounts of the sufferings by the famine in Ireland. The amounts being raised by subscriptions and otherwise, for the relief of the suffering are, however, very liberal, and will, when applied, do much to alleviate the distressed.

From France we have accounts of more disturbances on account of threatened famine. The French government, however, is taking active means to arrest the impending calamity.

Accounts from Prussia are almost as distressing as those from Ireland. In the manufacturing districts particularly, the destitution is very alarming, and robberies are of frequent occurrence.

Of the PROGRESS OF THE FAMINE, the

European Times says:—

The eyes of the nation are fixed on Ireland, where death is doing its work through the instrumentality of starvation. The details are horrible, sickening. The poor try to escape, and thousands find their way daily to England and Scotland. Liverpool and Glasgow are overrun with these poor creatures.

In the former town as many as 100,000 have received out-door relief in a week! The pressure of local taxation on the rate-payers is likely to ruin many small housekeepers, and leave them without covering or shelter. The pressure has become so overwhelming that Parliament has been appealed to, but has hitherto given no relief.

A determined effort is being made by the wealthy classes in England to assist the Irish by means of private subscriptions, and by abstaining as much as possible from any superfluous consumption of food.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

A company of United States troops, under Captain PLUMMER, arrived at Galeana on the 2d inst., from Sealing, which place they left on the 13th ultimo. The long march of some four hundred miles to the place was completed on foot. The soldiers were generally well, but looked weatherbeaten.

The Pensacola Gazette reports that the garrison at Fort Barancas, in that harbor, has been removed, having sailed under orders to Sacrificios. It was commanded by Captain WINDER, of the 1st Artillery, with whom were Lieutenants GRAFTON and SEYMOUR, also of the first Artillery.

ICE.—It may not be amiss to state, for the information of the ice-dealers of the North, that the crop this winter has entirely failed south of Baltimore, and that consequently the demand for northern ice will be greatly increased during the next summer. In fact, the cities south of Baltimore will be entirely dependant on the Northern supplies for an article which habit has now rendered a necessary of life.

THE WAR.

LATEST FROM THE ARMY.

TELEGRAPHED FOR THE PENN'S INQUIRER.

A Detachment of Eighty of the Kentucky and Arkansas Cavalry cut off—Cassius M. Clay a prisoner—Capture and death of Lieut. Ritchie confirmed—Murder of an Officer of the Ohio Regiment—Gen. Scott about to embark for Lobos—The attack on Vera Cruz—Col. Harney ordered to resume duty. The wrecked Volunteers—Death of Lieut. Gibson—Rumored assassination of Santa Anna unfounded—The American troops in possession of El Paso—Meditated attack on Tampico.

By arrivals at New Orleans, Tampico dates to the 8th, Brazos to the 6th, Matamoros to the 5th, Camargo and Vera Cruz to the 2d, and City of Mexico to the 29th ult., have been received.

A detachment of eighty of the Kentucky and Arkansas cavalry were cut off thirty miles beyond Saltillo, by General Minon. They formed an out-post, and were surprised and taken prisoners without resistance. Major Borland, Cassius M. Clay and Major Gaines are among the prisoners.

The capture of Lieut. Ritchie and ten dragoons, with despatches from General Scott to Gen. Taylor, is confirmed. One account says they were cut off between Monterey and Victoria, and that all were killed. The despatches are said to have contained the whole plan of operations.

Another account states that the ten dragoons had reached Victoria in safety, but that there was no doubt of the death of Lieut. Ritchie. He was lassoed and dragged across a corn field at full speed.

An officer of the Ohio Regiment supposed to be Lieut. Miller, had been murdered near Chichirone, and awfully mutilated by Mexicans.

Gen. Scott was to embark immediately—his destination supposed to be the Island of Lobos, about seventy-five miles from Vera Cruz.

The attack on Vera Cruz, it was supposed, would take place about the 1st of March.

Col. Harney had been sentenced to be reprimanded, but Gen. Scott had remitted the sentence, and ordered him to resume duty.

The news in regard to the volunteers wrecked on board the ship Ondiaka, was less favorable than was anticipated. The detachment sent to their assistance are said to have been made prisoners, with all the volunteers.

Capt. Magruder's forces had started for the wreck, and the whole brigade, it is said, were to follow.

The main body of the volunteers wrecked had certainly not reached Tampico, and at the latest accounts from them, they were engaged in a conflict with a body of Mexicans far superior in numbers and equipments.

The ships Statesman, Prentice and Catharine were off the bar at Tampico, on the 9th, filled with troops.

The Mississippi volunteers on board the Statesman were suffering terribly by sickness, and dying daily in great numbers.

The New York Regiment on board the Catharine, were in good health.

There were about 7000 troops at Tampico, composed of regulars and volunteers.

Lieut. Gibson, of the second artillery, died on the 6th inst., of fever.

The rumored assassination of Santa Anna turns out to be unfounded; so also his active opposition to the confiscation of the church property, though the law appears to be a dead letter.

The latest accounts state that he had left Tula, at the head of the main body of the Mexican forces.

Gen. La Vega had been appointed to the command of Vera Cruz.

The Congress of the State of Vera Cruz had called on the people to resist all hazards, the invasion of the Americans.

The Congress of San Luis had passed a decree authorizing the Governor to negotiate a loan in 48 hours, forced or voluntary.

Some further accounts of the capture of Chihuahua have been received. The Mexicans admit over one hundred killed.

Another account mentions that an action had taken place in the immediate vicinity of El Paso del Norte, in which our troops were entirely successful.

This Mexican report states that the Americans were in possession of El Paso with six hundred Cavalry and four hundred infantry on the 27th.

The loss on each side not stated.

The Vera Cruz Indicator of the 31st says, that Gen. Velegia meditates an attack on Tampico, and yet the Mexican troops were all in a deplorable situation.

The same paper contains a communication from Santa Anna, declaring that, although he has entirely renounced the Presidency, he will oppose with all his strength any attempt to disturb the peaceable state of things in any state of the Republic.

From the N. Orleans Commercial Times, February 18.

INTERESTING FROM THE ARMY.

Murder of Lieutenant Ritchie—Capture of General Scott's despatches—Plan of the campaign laid open to the enemy—Trial of Col. Harney—detachments of eighty men, under Majors Borland and Gaines, and Captain Cassius M. Clay, surprised and cut off—Approaching investment of Vera Cruz and San Juan De Ulloa, &c., &c., &c.

We received last evening, on the arrival here from Brazos of the schooner Sea, Captain Flanders, which place she left on the 5th inst., a mass of highly important information from different points on the Rio Grande occupied by our troops with very voluminous correspondence from our private friends there, and files of the Matamoros Flag to the 4th inst. We draw from these various sources, the following items, being those of the greatest interest:

MURDER OF LIEUT. RITCHIE.

—CAPTURE OF DESPATCH.—On Gen. Scott's arrival at the mouth of the Rio Grande, and assuming the chief command, he forthwith sent despatches to Saltillo, addressed to General Taylor, or the commanding officer there. When the bearer reached that city, Gen. Butler the officer in command, opened the despatches, the result of which was the immediate departure of Gen. Worth and his division for the Rio Grande.

The despatches were then revealed, and sent off in charge of Lieutenant Ritchie, 5th infantry, to General Taylor then on his retrograde movement to Monterey, from Victoria. Ten men belonging to Kearney's company, of the 5th accompanied Lieutenant Ritchie as an escort. They arrived at Monterey in safety, stopped there a night, and proceeded on their route to meet Gen. Taylor the next day. Towards dusk, Ritchie reached the village of Villa Grande, distant twenty-three miles from Monterey.

Meeting, just after his arrival, with an Englishman, established in business there, he availed himself of his services to procure refreshments for himself and command. As the two were crossing the PLAZA of Villa Grande, in furtherance of that object, a Mexican on horseback came whirling by them, when suddenly he threw a lasso over Ritchie, put spurs to his animal, and succeeded in dragging him beyond the town, to a small creek in the vicinity. Here he murdered him, and after mutilating his body in a horrid manner, made off with the despatches.

These are said to be of great consequence, containing a sketch of the plan of the forthcoming campaign, with other important particulars. It seems as if the movements of Ritchie and his party were narrowly watched by the enemy, for during the night they passed at Monterey, the arms of five of his men were stolen from them, necessitating a demand on the Quartermaster for a fresh supply.

SURPRISE OF A COMMAND OF EIGHTY MEN—ALL MADE PRISONERS.

—A letter dated January 25, was received by Captain Cross, at the Brazos, from Capt. Chapman, Quartermaster, attached to Gen. Wool's division, informing him that Major Borland, of the Arkansas cavalry, with fifty men, and Major Gaines and Cassius M. Clay, with thirty more, had been surprised and captured at a place called Inconson, about fifty miles from Saltillo, on the morning of the 23d ultimo, by Gen. Minion, at the head of five hundred cavalry. Gen. Minion was informed by his spies of Major Borland's locality, and he marched from a town called Matchula, and surprised him so completely that not a gun was fired by either party.

Generals Worth and Scott were still at Brazos Santiago. The latter, it was understood, would embark in a few days for Tampico.

The Court Martial which tried Col. Harney on the charge of disobedience of orders, sentenced him to be reprimanded. Gen. Scott remitted the sentence, and ordered him to the discharge of the duties for the neglect of which he had been tried.

BRAZOS SANTIAGO, Feb. 4, 1847.

Gentlemen—Active preparations are going on here, for the expedition against Vera Cruz. Several vessels with troops and stores, munitions of war, &c., have sailed already. Gen. Scott and staff, will go in a few days, and other troops in transports, with necessities, will follow as soon as possible. The regular troops, under the command of Gen. Worth, are still encamped on the Rio Grande, but will be here in a short time. They will come in detachments, so that they can embark conveniently.

It is now well understood that the expedition is to rendezvous at the Island of Lobos, a short distance north of Vera Cruz. Between the Island and mainland there is a harbor or roadstead, where vessels can lie in safety. The shore, it is said, is bold, and there is water enough to enable the armed vessels to get sufficiently near to protect the landing of the troops. The island is represented as nearly barren, but will be occupied as a depot and encampment.

The troops will be landed in boats, some 10 or 12 miles from the town, and a combined attack by land and water made on it, and the castle of San Juan in the harbor.

The preparations for the expedition are on a grand scale, and if the elements are favorable, it must succeed. But it is well known, that this and the next month are always boisterous on the coast, and men cannot control the winds and waves. Our land force will be about 15,000 strong, and our squadron will be able to bring about 300 guns to bear on the fortifications.

From the N. O. Picayune, Feb. 18.

LATER FROM VERA CRUZ.

Santa Anna not Assassinated—His Gambling operations—Number and Condition of his Army—Proposed movement to Tula—Gen. La Vega in command at Vera Cruz—Resources of the Garrison—Futility of the seizure of the Church Property—Battle of El Paso—Defeat of the Mexicans—Dissolution of the Ministry, &c.

By the arrival of the barque St. Mary, from Havana, we are placed in possession of the advices by the British steamer from Mexico. The Medway arrived at Havana on the morning of the 6th inst., from Vera Cruz, with dates from that city to the evening of the 1st inst., and from the city of Mexico to the 29th of January. The Medway brought over \$600,000 in specie, and fifty-two passengers.

The rumor of the assassination of Santa Anna turns out to be unfounded; so also of his active opposition to the seizure of church property. At the last accounts he was still at San Luis Potosi. Vera Cruz papers of the 28th ult. announce that letters from San Luis speak of his immediate departure for Tula. Letters from the city of Mexico are to the same effect, and represent that he would move at the head of the main body of his forces.

Letters on which we rely confidently say that his whole force does not exceed 23,000 men of all arms. They are represented to be in a deplorable situation for want of means. They are destitute of clothing and provisions, and one regiment had actually left for the city of Mexico. Santa Anna employs his time in gambling and cock-fighting, and writing menacing and energetic representations to Congress for money.

We have assurances that he quite recently won \$34,000 at monte from his own officers, very many of whom are very young men. The latest accounts we have seen from San Luis say that he would move upon Tula the morning of the 27th ult. This is stated in a letter dated the 26th.

Gen. La Vega has been appointed commander general of Vera Cruz. Letters of the 20th ult., from Mexico mention this fact, and there can be no doubt of it.

Our private accounts from the most responsible sources, set down the number of troops in the city of Vera Cruz, at 3500—some say 3000. The garrison of San Juan de Ulloa does not exceed 1100 troops.

The Congress of the State of Vera Cruz had issued a manifesto calling upon the people at all hazards to resist the invasion of the Americans.

Nor does there appear to be any prospect of relief for the want of means which prevails in Mexico. The law authorizing the seizure of fifteen millions of property belonging to the church promises to be a dead letter. The property consists almost entirely of real estate in different cities of the Republic. Even if the law of Congress be enforced, it is said that no one will advance money upon the property so seized, much less purchase it.

The whole body of the clergy had protested against the seizure as sacrilegious, and they were supported by a large portion of the lower classes of the people. Santa Anna gave in his adhesion to the measure with great reluctance.

Our letters say that all the late Ministers have resigned. The Ministers of Foreign Affairs and of Finances have certainly done so.

We find no mention made of the capture of Chihuahua, but there has been an action in the immediate vicinity of El Paso del Norte in which our troops were entirely successful. The report of it is altogether Mexican, and was published in the capital on the 16th ult.

THE VIRGINIA VOLUNTEERS.—Three more of the companies of this regiment sailed from Old Point Comfort on Monday, viz: the companies from Jefferson, Berkeley, and Portsmouth, under the command of Captains Rowan, Albertus, and Young.

THE PASSENGERS IN THE CAMBRIA.—We learn that twenty and more of the passengers by the Cambria are Irish corn merchants, who have brought a large amount of specie to invest in the cheapest grain and breadstuffs. There are also several Belgian and German corn factors, who will purchase extensively, no doubt, Indian meal and corn for their markets.—HERALD.

BEAUTIFUL EXTRACT.

At the recent meeting, in New Orleans, for the relief of the Irish sufferers, the Hon. S. S. PRANTISS made a speech, from which we take the following beautiful extract:

"There lies upon the other side of the wide Atlantic a beautiful island, famous in story and in song. Its area is not so great as that of the State of Louisiana while its population is almost half that of the Union. It has given to the world more than its share of genius and greatness. It has been prolific in statesmen, warriors, and poets. Its brave and generous sons have fought successfully all battles but their own. In wit and humor it has no equal; while its harp, like its history, moves to tears by its sweet but melancholy pathos. Into this fair region God has seen fit to send the most terrible of all those fearful ministers who fulfil his inscrutable decrees. The earth has failed to give her increase; the common mother has forgotten her offspring, and her breast no longer affords them their accustomed nourishment. Famine, gaunt and ghastly famine, has seized a nation with its strangling grasp; and unhappy Ireland in the sad woes of the present, forgets for a moment the gloomy history of the past."

LIFE in New Orleans must be very piquant. A writer in the Atlas thus describes one phase of it:

"Passing down a certain street in this city a few days since, we observed a group of persons standing before the door of a little restaurant, and a number of both sexes going in, each with a small loaf of bread and basin under their arms. We had the curiosity to look in. An immense cauldron, most as large as a kettle, was on the fire filled to the brim, and a large fork, fixed on a handle, lay hard by on a table. We soon ascertained that it was an eating-house on a new principle. Each person brings his loaf, pays down his five dimes—a cent a throw. If he draws up the meat, he sits down, lucky dog, and enjoys it, or takes it home in his basin. If he draws no meat, he receives a bowl of the broth in which it is boiling. The operation is not so easy as one would suppose. The fork is so well worn, that its points are a little turned up; the kettle is very deep; and ebullition keeps the meat constantly in motion. We saw five parties try it, and three dined on soup."

ONE OF THE LATEST JOKES.

A good story is going the rounds of an honest backwoodsman unacquainted with the slang terms of the day, who recently went into a store at Columbia, S. C., to purchase a bill of groceries. Stepping up to the keeper of the store, he began with

"Have you any sugar?"

"We aint got ANYTHING ELSE," was the reply.

"Well, put me up 150 pounds and make out your bill. I'll call and settle, and get the sugar in an hour or so."

In an hour or two after this the gentleman called, paid his bill, and got the sugar. As usual the shopkeeper said—

"Want anything else sir?"

"I did want some three or four bags of coffee, some rice, spices, etc.; but I got them at some other store. You told me YOU DIDN'T HAVE ANYTHING ELSE BUT SUGAR!"

FREIGHTS AND BREAD STUFFS.

The New York Express says:—"The enormous freights that are paid from this country, will divert vessels of every nation to our shores, and freights must in the end decline. The fall of freights will have the effect to strengthen the price of breadstuffs here. Still our countrymen cannot, with any sound reason, expect that prices will rule where they now are. Corn at a dollar, or nearly two cents a pound, is a rate so exorbitant, that should it last, the prices would set our countrymen all but crazy."

SLAVERY IN DELAWARE.

The House of Representatives of the State of Delaware passed a bill last Friday for a gradual abolition of slavery in the State. The proposition has yet to receive the sanction of the Senate, which is expected to concur with the House.—The number of Slaves in Delaware in the year 1810, when the last census was taken, was only 2,635.

CASUALTIES AT SEA.

The Liverpool papers announce, in addition to the loss sustained by the packet-ship Columbia, from whose deck Capt. Rathbone and six of his crew were swept overboard, that the ship ELIZA WARWICK, also from New York, met with a similar disaster on the 12th of January, by which Capt. Loring and two of his crew lost their lives.

LOCOFOCO DEFEAT IN IOWA.—It gives us great satisfaction to be able to announce, that the election in Lee county, Iowa, to supply the place of Conlee, who died a few weeks since has resulted in the decided defeat of the locofocos. Baker, "possum democrat," supported by the Whigs, beat the locofoco candidate about 150 votes.—St. Louis Rep.

SOMERSET HERALD.

V. B. PALMER, Esq. of Philadelphia at his Real Estate and Coal Office, is our authorized Agent for obtaining Advertisements and Subscriptions for the "HERALD" and is clothed with full power to receipt for any monies paid to him on these objects. His agency includes the following cities, viz—Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Boston.

[From the U. S. Gazette.
STEWART DINNER.

The Whig Young Men of the city and county of Philadelphia, will give a Public Dinner to the Hon. ANDREW STEWART, of Pennsylvania, on Friday next, 5th of March, at the Columbia House, Chestnut St. below Seventh, in compliance to his long continued and able services in the cause of Domestic Protection and Home Industry.

Invitations have been sent to the Hon. Thomas Corwin, Hon. J. J. Crittenden, Hon. R. C. Winthrop, and other distinguished members of Congress, who are expected to attend. Tickets, \$1 each, may be had at the Columbia House, C. W. Bender's Star Hotel, Dock st., Rubincam House, 6th above Chestnut st. and at the office of this paper, or of any of the Committee.

Dinner on the table precisely at 6 o'clock.
D. C. LOCKWOOD,
JOHN THOMSON, Sec'y. Treasurer.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENT.

Sam'l S. Kelley, Sam'l C. Henszey,
Albert G. Hines, John Thomson,
D. C. Lockwood, T. Ward,
Jas. B. Beck, Geo. W. McMahan,
Robt S. Gillingham, H. B. Gillingham,
Michael Clemens, Ch. O. B. Campbell,
Elhu E. Smith, E. B. Brown,
Geo. W. Brown, Sam'l Ware,
R. W. McDowell, Alex. Martin,
Jno. R. McCurdy, David McLean.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE COMMITTEE OF THE STEWART DINNER AND THE HON. ANDREW STEWART.

Philadelphia, Feb. 26, 1847.

HON. ANDREW STEWART:

Dear Sir,—The Whig Young Men of the City and County have appointed us a Committee to tender to you a public dinner as a mark of their appreciation of the eminently useful services you have rendered to the cause of Domestic Protection and Home Industry by your efforts in Congress, extending as they do over almost the entire period of the rise and establishment of the great principles of Protective Legislation in this country.

As Pennsylvanians we have been especially benefited by your exertions, and we feel a just pride in tendering to you this expression of our regard as a Pennsylvanian, for a career of public usefulness which has contributed to the interests of the whole Union.

In proffering this offering we desire also to manifest our approbation of that unchanging steadfastness which you have ever shown to the policy and principles of the Whig party.

Very respectfully, Sir,
Your most obedient servants,
EDWARD JOY MORRIS,
SAM'L S. KELLY,
MICHAEL CLEMENS,
T. WARD, &c. &c.

WASHINGTON, Feb'y 27, 1847.

Gentlemen:—In accepting the invitation of the Whig Young Men of Philadelphia, to partake of a Public Dinner, I must be permitted to say that it is an honor alike unexpected and unmerited by me.

I am, however, the more disposed to accept it on this occasion, as it will afford an early opportunity of exchanging opinions and congratulations upon our bright prospects in the approaching contest in Pennsylvania, which, if realized, will be felt as a blessing, not only by our own beloved Commonwealth, but, in its consequences, by the whole Union.

With sincere thanks for this manifestation of the favorable regard of the young Whigs of Philadelphia, as well as for the flattering terms in which it has been conveyed.

I am gentlemen,
your very ob't servant,
ANDREW STEWART.
To Hon. E. Joy Morris,
and others of Committee.

WIRE BRIDGE.

It is stated in the Rochester Democrat, that the Niagara Suspension Bridge Company will shortly proceed to the erection of a Wire Bridge across the Niagara River—the Queen's assent having been obtained. The whole of the stock, \$200,000, has been taken—one half in Canada and the remainder in New York and the remainder in Philadelphia. The paper further says:

Contractors in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh offer to build a good and substantial bridge of wire for \$200,000. It will be 49 feet wide—the centre track for cars to connect with the Canada road through to Detroit, and capable of transporting 300 tons over it at once, at the rate of 10 miles to the hour. There will be two tracks for carriages and a foot path. It will have three spans with abutments 200 feet high. It is supposed it can be completed in two years, which will make it ready for use by the time the Canada road is completed.

If the Philadelphia and Pittsburgh contractors and workmen undertake it, the work will be done well in every respect.

GERMANS IN IRELAND.—There is a colony of Germans at Killeheen, who emigrated from religious persecution 140 years ago, in the reign of Queen Anne, retaining their language and customs, and amounting to 200 souls, who are among the severest sufferers by the present famine.

TWENTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

TELEGRAPHED FOR THE PENN'A INQUIRER.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26th 1847.

Passage of the Indian Appropriation Bill—The Post Office Appropriation Bill—Increase of the Marine Corps—The Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill—Discussion Resumed on the Three Million Bill.

The amendment of the House to the Indian Appropriation bill was concurred in, and the bill has therefore passed both Houses.

The bill from the House for the increase of the Marine Corps, was reported from the Committee on Naval Affairs, with an amendment separating the staff from the line of said corps, which was agreed to, and the bill was passed.

The amendment of the House to the bill for the relief of the heirs of John Paul Jones, was agreed to.

The Senate insisted upon its amendment to the West Point Appropriation Bill.

The Post-Office Appropriation Bill was taken up, and several amendments adopted. The clause put in by the House authorizing post masters to select the papers for advertising without regard to circulation, was stricken out. Yeas 21, nays 21. The bill was passed.

Mr. BRESE, moved to take up the Graduation bill, but the Senate refused—yeas 17, nays 24.

The Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill was then taken up. The amendment to pay Texas \$70,000 for goods forcibly taken from her custom house, by American citizens, was modified so as to leave the settlement of the claim at the direction of the President, and the amount not to exceed \$30,000, and was then agreed to.

An amendment to pay John Hogan, late agent to St. Domingo, the sum of \$740, was agreed to.

An attempt was made to strike out the amendment adopted yesterday, to pay Ritchie & Heiss certain amounts deducted from their accounts for printing, but it failed—yeas 20, nays 23.

The bill was then read a third time and passed.

Mr. CRITTENDEN moved to take up the bill reported by him yesterday, for the relief of the suffering poor of Ireland and Scotland. Mr. SEVIER opposed the motion, and it was disagreed to—yeas 18, (all Whigs) nays 23, (all Democrats except Mr. Davis.)

The three million bill was then taken up, and Mr. Niles addressed the Senate at considerable length, sustaining the war and justifying its further prosecution. He thought the estimates which had been made by the Treasury Department were entirely too limited, and that further provision would have to be made, or the Department would find itself very greatly embarrassed. He considered the plan of increasing the revenue by the bill now before the House an absurdity.

Mr. J. M. CLAYTON obtained the floor, and moved to go into Executive session.

Mr. SEVIER opposed the motion, and said he should not vote for an adjournment until the question was taken upon the bill.

Mr. CALHOUN thought it would be better to take the question on Monday.

Mr. SEVIER said it was evident there was to be a fight on this bill, and they might as well have it now as any time.

Mr. BERRIEN then moved to postpone the bill until Monday.

Mr. SEVIER demanded the yeas and nays.—The bill was postponed—yeas 27, nays 23.

The Senate proceeded to consider the amendments to the National Appropriation Bill.

The amendment for the appointment of the thirteen additional assistant surgeons, further amended so as to limit their terms, of service to the continuance of the war with Mexico, was finally agreed to.

The Three Million Bill was postponed until Monday—yeas 27, nays 23.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the House amendments to the National Appropriation Bill, and disagreeing thereto, appointed a Committee of Conference.

The bill for the relief of Ireland was passed—yeas 27, nays 12.

The Fortification Bill was also passed. The Senate then went into Executive session, and opening of the doors adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The bill reported by Mr. Campbell, of New York, to carry into effect certain provisions of the treaty with China, was read a third time and passed.

The amendment of the Senate to the Naval Appropriation Bill, with further amendments thereto by the Committee on Ways and Means were taken up in Committee of the Whole, Mr. Hopkins in the chair.

Mr. DARRAGH offered an amendment, appropriating \$50,000 for Marine Hospitals at Pittsburgh, Louisville, Paducah and Cleveland. The amendment was ruled by the Chair not to be in order.

CHIPMAN HOUSTON, of Alabama, and HOUSTON, of Delaware followed.

The amendment of Mr. WHITE to the amendment providing for the appointment of a pyrotechnist, was finally adopted, that of Mr. SCHNECK having been rejected.

The committee rose and reported the amendment to the House, the most important having been agreed to, and others disagreed to, and the action of the committee was confirmed.

The House voted to insist upon its dis-

agreement to the Senate's amendment to the Military Academy Appropriation Bill.

On motion of Mr. McKAY, the Revenue Bill was taken in Committee of the Whole, 96 to 97, Mr. Ficklin, of Illinois, in the Chair. A warm debate ensued, in which Messrs. Cooke, Cobb, Hopkins, Root, Henley, Bowlin, Ewing, of Pennsylvania, and others, on a motion by Mr. Cooke, to amend by striking out the first section, and insert a provision reducing the compensation of all civil officers where salaries exceed \$1000, and can be constitutionally reduced twenty-five per cent, including members of Congress.

Mr. HOPKINS was in favor of the reduction, and should vote for the duty on tea and coffee.

Mr. ROOT was also in favor of the amendment.

Mr. HENLEY was in favor of reducing the compensation of all, from the highest officer down to the pages who carried their newspapers.

Mr. BOWLIN said the proposed tax on tea and coffee should receive no response from that House, for it was against the sentiment of the people. As it regarded the Graduation Bill—whether it passed or not, the star of the empire would be west, and would not be restrained.

An amendment was adopted for the first section of the bill, fixing the 10th March, 1847, as the time for the act to go into operation.

A number of other amendments were proposed and rejected, when a motion was made to strike out all after the words 10th March, 1847, in the first section to the word levied in the line in the second section, being the proposed tax of twenty per cent. on tea and coffee; which motion prevailed, 93 to 90.

After striking out the tax upon tea and coffee from the first section of the Revenue Bill, numerous other amendments were offered, and nearly all rejected.

Mr. HAMLIN then proposed a substitute, being the bill as reported, with additions to the sections relating to the manufactures of silk and of which silk is a component part, to manufactures of linen, of flax and of which flax is a component part, spirits, cordials, wines and cigars, woolen and worsted goods, as articles upon which the additional ten per cent. ad valorem should also be levied, and with the section relating to the graduation of the prices of public lands so amended as to confine the benefits to actual settlers.

On motion, the graduation section was stricken out.

On motion of Mr. WENTWORTH, the tax on tea and coffee was also rejected by a vote of 91 to 83.

The substitute was then agreed to—yeas 105, nays 103—and a motion to reconsider this vote negatived by a vote of 104 to 105.

The vote was then taken on the final passage of the substitute, and resulted in its rejection—yeas 68, nays 134.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table, and at 8 o'clock the House adjourned.

TERRIBLE DISASTER.

THE STEAMER TOM METCALFE SUNK.—FOUR PASSENGERS AND ONE DECK HAND DROWNED.

By a gentleman who arrived in the city last night about 8 o'clock, on the steamer Medium, we were informed that the Tom Metcalfe, bound for the Wabash, which left our landing about 9 o'clock on Monday night last, with a heavy load of freight and thirteen passengers, of which our informant was one, about 2 o'clock Tuesday morning, when near Aurora, struck the bank, and immediately commenced settling when four passengers and one deck hand were drowned.

Both wheel houses almost instantly parted from the hull, and the cabin at the same time floated off, which our informant thinks probably saved the remaining passengers from a watery grave, as only a few minutes after, the hull turned completely bottom up. Lines being made fast to the cabin, it was hauled in to shore, sufficiently near to enable the passengers who were on it to escape.

The night was represented as being excessively cold and the suffering as intense, most of the passengers being more or less drenched by water before reaching the shore. The wreck of the Metcalfe is considered as one of the most complete and disastrous from so trivial a cause, and in the same length of time on record.

The boat had \$2,000 or \$3,000 insured on her, but whether there was any on the cargo, amounting to about 10,000, our informant did not know. The names of the persons drowned, had not been ascertained when he left.—Cin. Com.

PRIVATEERS.

It appears that several enterprising Englishmen have fitted out at London three vessels, well armed and manned, under Mexican letters of marque, with clearances for Manila. Their day of sailing from the mouth of the Thames, was the 10th of January. They bear Spanish names, and are commanded by English Captains, to wit: Moody, Smith, and Lash. Our government will take proper and active measures, we hope, to arrest the career of these pirates, and if they are caught, hang them at once.

The letter of the Secretary of State, published last summer, gives assurance that this is the remedy which will be applied to these "bold buccaners."

CONTRACT TO CLOSE THE WAR.—A petition has been presented to the New York Assembly, from Col. A. Jones, of Rochester, to let out the Mexican war on contract, the petitioner agreeing to give bonds to close it for two millions of dollars. If the job is to be done by contract, and to be let out to the lowest bidder, Col. Jones has the advantage of the Administration, which asks three millions to enable it to effect a treaty.

From the South-Bend (Ind.) Register.
MINING IN WISCONSIN.

The following description of the details of mining in "the Lead Diggings" of the Mississippi, written by Mr. Samuel F. Cleveland, once a resident of this village, was addressed some time since to Mr. LINDSEY, the Clerk of the Circuit Court, and by him kindly proffered to us for publication.

PLATTEVILLE, Wisconsin, Nov. 28, 1846.

MY DEAR LINDSEY,
You know I promised you in my last, to give a description of operative mining as it is carried on in this country in my next letter, accordingly you shall have it.

The only mineral worth mining for in this country is Lead ore, or mineral.—There are annually raised and smelted something near a hundred thousand of copper ore. [The writer does not state whether pounds or tons are here intended.—Ed. Register.] Near Mineral Point there is also found copper ore, and north of this near the Barraboo and Kickapoo Rivers. Lead ore is found usually in the earth at different depths, sometimes it is found upon the surface on stony or rocky points, in ravines or on the sides or steep of river or creek bluffs; sometimes the float found as above described is traced to veins of Mineral where it forms in the body of the ridge. The heaviest veins of mineral are generally found in caves, they are discovered in the ravines and universally capped over with solid rock, especially when the ground rises from the ravines. The caves vary in length depth and width. Some at Dubuque are over half a mile in length, from 5 to 30 feet wide, and from 2 to 20 feet high—ence, the walls or sides of the cave must be quite irregular. Large masses of ore are often found sticking to the cap or roof rock, also to the sides, but the chief lies in the bottom amongst sand ochre and tumbling or loose rock. The mineral sometimes runs down for over 20 feet and some of these Leads or veins have yielded over ten millions of ore.

The most noted caves for extent and value have been found at Dubuque and Galena. Potosi and Mineral Point have had caves of less extent, and a few of still less note have been found at other rocky or broken diggings. The course of the caves that contain the best veins is east and west—in fact I don't know of any lead of note having been found in a north and south cave.

Veins of ore in the clay are called clay diggings, and when they are capped over with rock, rock diggings. Clay leads are generally found within from 10 to 40 feet from the surface, and there is usually several feet of rich clay lying next above the mineral, especially if there is a large body of clay over it. There is frequently round or tumbling rock over the mineral in clay diggings and the clay has its names as it varies in kind or quality.

The first clay is called top clay, at the bottom of which is found blue and chocolate clay in common. Below this we find generally a coarse jointy clay that is called the change, under this, and sometimes amongst it, is often found soap clay which is a fine greasy earth of a bluish color; and sometimes clay of the same quality has many colors.

Black ochre is a fine black clay, in appearance resembling lamp black. Tallow clay or rotten flint some miners think to be the same kind or sort of clay but in different states. This clay is generally found in a layer or strata, under the top clay; it has various colors, white, yellow, red, and often of mixed colors; it is generally soapy or greasy, and of fine or soft quality; sometimes it lays over and sometimes under the mineral; and in clay diggings there being rock on the sides of the lead or vein higher than the mineral, this Tallow clay seems to lay upon the wall rock. Hence it must pitch towards the centre of the crevice in order to drop down near the mineral, and many veins of mineral have been discovered by drifting the way this or the other bodies pitch. There is generally a kind of stone called flint which is mostly of a similar kind but then there are many kinds of it.

The rock is of two sorts commonly called lime and sand rock—the sand rock universally lays above the blue lime rock. This latter is mostly found low in the bluffs or broken parts, but it generally deepens as it rises from these bluffs or broken lands. The best clay leads run east and west with a few points variation. Although for the most part mineral veins run in one direction, with now and then a fork or feeder putting out from the main body, yet patches of mineral are often found that seem to run no particular course. These patches sometimes are floats from large veins of mineral on lower ground than the main body, but chiefly they are isolated—yielding from a few hundred to hundreds of thousands of mineral.

The tools used for mining in clay diggings are usually the following, a windlass with rope, tub, picks, shovel and spade.

The windlass is made of suitable size at the bottom of which should be square to encompass a shaft 3 feet in diameter.—When miners start out "prospecting" they commonly go near the ravines to search for float, and in this way most of the heavy leads in the mines have been discovered, caves excepted. However in some diggings the leads do not make in the ravines, as a general thing, but are found more in the body of the ridge or upon high ground. The tools used in rock diggings are a poll, pick, gale, blasting tools, sledge, blasting materials, &c.—There is commonly float over the rock leads especially near the ravines, yet when the opening thus closes there are numerous seams or narrow openings or fissures in the rock which carry mineral. Some run the way of the range, while others fork off in various directions.

In prospecting for rock leads the miner, having struck the float near a ravine, will follow it up the rise of the ridge until he sinks a shaft with seams in the rock and should these seams be narrow, yet contain good looking east and west float mineral, he will doubtless blast the shaft down until he either strikes living water, or runs short of money.

I mentioned before that the mineral laid in sand and ochre in caves, but in tight openings either in rock or clay. It frequently lays in other kinds of earth, and when it is found in the water, it lays in quick sand, joint clay and amongst tumbling rock.

The rock immediately over the opening in rock diggings is called the cap rock and varies in thickness being from 2 to 8 feet or even more; this rock is commonly the hardest, and when the few last blasts are being put in, the sound from the hammer used to drill with makes a hollow echoing noise which animates the hardy miner with hopes that he is about to enter the top of the opening. Finally he strikes through, clears away the rubbish of the last blast, sends it out of the shaft, and sinks still deeper through clay and tumbling rock with an occasional piece of mineral, till finally he strikes his pick against a piece of blue ore that weighs perhaps hundreds, nay even thousands, then all hands shout "a Lead" "a Lead." Rock Leads are generally the surest to make pay, and the mineral is of better quality. There is often found among and even sticking to mineral other bodies of little or no value, namely, dry bone, black jack, tuff rust, flint rock, &c. There are other matters I would be glad to write to you about relative to mining, but I must defer it for the present.

RIGHT OF WAY QUESTION.

The subject of granting the right of way for the extension of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad through Virginia to the Ohio River, came up in the Virginia House of Delegates on Tuesday, as the order of the day.

Mr. Sheffield, at an early stage of the proceedings, asked leave to withdraw the substitute offered by himself some time since, and which would have necessarily come up as a competing proposition with that offered by Mr. Hunter of Jefferson.

Mr. Sheffield having withdrawn his bill, Mr. Hunter's substitute was then alone before the House, until Mr. Edington submitted an amendment, authorizing the company to terminate their road at Wheeling, and in the route thither to strike the Ohio at the mouth of Fish Creek; but if, after a survey, it should be found that the route partly by Fish Creek and partly by Grave Creek was a better and cheaper route, or, if it be more costly, provided Wheeling should pay the difference of cost in construction, then, in either case the route partly by Fish Creek and partly Grave Creek to Wheeling should be pursued.

Mr. Edington explained and sustained his amendment, and Mr. Hunter spoke in reply in opposition to it, and in favor of his own proposition for striking the Ohio at Fishing Creek, and constructing a lateral branch from that point to Wheeling provided Wheeling should subscribe not less than \$1,000,000 to the improvement, and provided further, that her bonds given in payment of her subscription, should not be sold in the market for less than 75 cts. in the dollar.

In regard to the substitute offered by himself, Mr. Hunter assured the House that it had been drawn up by him, entirely without consultation with the President or Directors of the Baltimore company.

The Richmond Republican goes on to say:

The Northern Mail having brought the proceedings of the Board of Directors of the B. & O. R. R. Company, held on Monday last, Mr. Hunter read from the Baltimore American the resolutions adopted at that meeting.

After this, Mr. Stephenson, of Wood, asked the gentleman from Jefferson to give way for a motion to adjourn, the hour being late. He accordingly gave way, and the subject will again come up this (Wednesday) morning as unfinished business of yesterday.

The Richmond Republican says in conclusion: "If we mistake not the signs the right of way stands on better ground for the success now than ever before."—Balt.

THE TEA AND COFFEE TAX AGAIN DEFEATED!

By the Congressional proceedings of Saturday, it will be seen the proposition to lay a tax on TEA and COFFEE was again defeated in the House. This is right. If more revenue is required to carry on the operations of the Government, let them restore the TARIFF of 1812! That's the measure that will bring the country back to prosperity, and replenish the Treasury, without taxing the poor man's tea and coffee!

The Tariff of 1812 must and will be restored in the end; and the Locofocos had better make a virtue of necessity, now while they may, and repeal their BRITISH TARIFF at once. But they will not do it. They would rather see the country suffer, and struggle under the evils and embarrassments to which it subjects the Government, than acknowledge their error in passing it, and admit the wisdom of Whig policy by restoring the bill of '42. This work will be left for the Whigs to do; and the day is not far distant when it will be in their power to accomplish it. The people are looking to it anxiously, but they want NO TAX ON TEA and COFFEE.—Har. Intel.

REMEMBER that Senator Turney of Tennessee, in a defence of the administration, avows that the war with Mexico RESULTED DIRECTLY FROM THE ANNEXATION OF TEXAS.

That Senator Calhoun avowed the object of annexation to be the perpetuity of the INSTITUTION OF SLAVERY.

That the same Senator Calhoun has also expressed the opinion that the war was entirely unnecessary, and provoked by the President's secret order for the advance of our army to the Rio Grande, a measure which he must have known would lead to hostilities.

Therefore, by the admissions of the various parties to the act of annexation, it appears that the ORIGINAL CAUSE of the war, was a plot for the extension and permanent establishment of human slavery; and that the immediate cause was the single, responsible act of James K. Polk.

On whom, then, rests the responsibility of the blood, treasure, and suffering, expended in this protracted contest?—Lancaster Examiner.

The Bangor Courier says:—We learn that the snows in the woods have settled down to a good working depth, and that the lumbermen are doing a fine business. The number of moose and deer killed in the wood this winter is very large, and one man last week killed thirteen deer, just for their skins, worth twenty-five cents each, leaving the carcasses in the woods. This is barbarous, decidedly.—Our travelling agent in Aroostook county may bring home a dozen carcasses.

A WHITE RAT was caught, a few days since, in the store of L. P. Rupert, in Bloomfield, New York, where it is now kept alive in a cage. It is entirely white, and appears about two-thirds grown.—We have often heard of white mice; but if we mistake not, a white rat is a rare thing.

Bank Note List.

PENNSYLVANIA.	OHIO.
Bank of Pittsburg	par State Bk & branches
Exchange bank	par Mount Pleasant
Mer. & Man. bank	par Steubenville
Bk. of Philadelphia	par St. Clairsville
Girard bank	par Marietta
Bk. of Germantown	par New Lisbon
" Chester county	par Cincinnati Banks
" Delaware Co	par Columbus do
" Montgomery Co	par Cincinnati
" Northumberland	par Zanesville
Columbia Bridge Co	par Putnam
Doyelstown bank	par Wooster
Far. Bk Reading	par Massillon
Far Bk Bucks Co	par Sandusky
Far Bk Lancaster	par Geauga
Lancaster Co bank	par Norwalk
Lancaster bank	par Cleveland
United States bank	25 Xenia
Brownsville	2 Dayton
Washington	2 Western Reserve
Gettysburg	2 Franklin Bk Columbus
Chambersburg	2 Chillicothe
Susquehanna Co Bk	5 Lake Erie
Lehigh county bank	2 Sciota
Lewistown	2 Lancaster
Middletown	2 Hamilton
Carlisle	2 Granville
Erie bank	2 Farmers Bk Canton
Farmers & Drovers	2 Urbana
Bank, Waynesburg	
Harrisburg	par Baltimore banks
Honesdale	par B. & O. R. R. Scrip
Lebanon	par Cum. Bk Allegany
Marysville	par Bk of Maryland
Wilmington	par F. & M. Bk Frederick
York bank	par Frederick co bank
West Branch bank	par Hagerstown bank
Relief Notes	par Mineral bank
Merchants & Man Bk	par Pottawam bank
Pitts. relief notes	par Washington bank
City & County Scrip	par Bank of Westminster

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Fendit-Boni Exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to sale by way of public outcry, at the public square in the borough of Somerset, on

Saturday, the 13th day of March next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following Real Estate, viz:

All the right, title, interest and claim of John R. Edie, of, in and to the undivided one half part of a certain

Tract of Land,

situate in Elklick township, Somerset county, Pa., containing 400 acres, more or less, about 60 acres cleared, 10 acres in meadow, adjoining lands of Adam Swerner, John Saylor, Abraham H. Miller and John Fuller, on which are erected 2 cabin houses, barn and stable, &c. with the appurtenances—as the property of the said John R. Edie, at the suit of William Bigler.

—ALSO—

All the right, title, interest and claim of John Bunting, of, in and to

One Lot of Ground,

SOMERSET HERALD.

SOMERSET, PA.,

TUESDAY, MARCH 9, 1847.

By divine permission Elder James Harris of Fayette County will preach in the Disciples' meeting house, on next Lord's day morning, at 10 o'clock.

A LIEUTENANT GENERAL UNDER A NEW NAME.

The House of Representatives, on the 25th ultimo, by a vote of 112 to 87, passed a bill authorizing the President to appoint two additional Major Generals, and three Brigadier Generals, and to select any Major General to take the command of the Armies. This bill, in connection with the powers conferred upon him under the ten regiment bill, will enable the President to act the part of a monarch, inasmuch as he can exercise plenary power in regard to all the appointments of officers, numbering altogether several hundred, from a Commander-in-chief down to the rank of Captain. This is but reviving the defunct Lieutenant General project; but, in the absence of late intelligence from Washington, we venture to predict that it has received its quarters in the Senate.

LATER.—Since the above was put in type, we learn that the Senate, on Monday, rejected the Lt. General clause, and that the bill, thus amended, has passed both Houses.

JAMES K. POLK.

Mr. Polk bids fair to leave the Executive chair at the end of his term with as little popularity as that with which John Tyler retired from the same post. The difference in the respective positions of the two individuals consists only in this, that Tyler abandoned his friends, whilst Polk's friends have left him. The latter, at this time as completely a President *per se* as ever was the former. He has no party to sustain his measures; at least not in Congress, and hence we infer that he has none elsewhere. All the great lights of Democracy, John C. Calhoun among the number, seem to have abandoned him to his fate—and when he comes to retire from the White House, it may even be difficult for him to find a prominent Locofoco that will be willing to help him down the steps and hold the stirrup.

We see in the Pittsburgh Gazette the proceedings of a meeting of the Managers of the Connellsville Railroad Company, which seem to put an end to all hope of a connexion by Railroad between Pittsburgh and Baltimore. The citizens of Pittsburgh are turning their attention to the construction of a Railroad westward through Ohio, which, if they be successful in the enterprise, will secure to that city a large portion of the trade of the Lakes as well as of the Mississippi Valley—for all of which the Pennsylvania Canal and the Central Railroad, when once the latter shall have been made, will furnish ample outlets to the East.

SUGAR-MAKING.

During the last five or six days the weather has been quite favorable for sugar-making, and we presume a good deal has been done in that line of business. We have not yet visited any of the "camps," but purpose doing so in the course of a few days, when we promise ourselves a rich treat in the way of "gobs" and "syrup."

The Native American party held a State Convention at Harrisburg on the 23d ultimo, and nominated Emanuel C. Reigart of Lancaster for Governor, and Robert H. Morton of Harrisburg for Canal Commissioner.

The news by the Cambria, published on first page, is less favorable to the holders of American produce than that which had reached this country by previous arrivals.

We have received from Hon. Andrew Stewart a copy of his speech in Congress on the Three Million Bill, and shall endeavor to publish it in our next number.

The nomination of John M. Foster, as President Judge of the Counties of Chester and Delaware, has been rejected by the Senate.

Nothing of special interest has transpired in the Legislature since the date of our last number.

The second session of the twenty-ninth Congress terminated on Wednesday last.

The Alexandria, D. C., Gazette, says: "Such has been the mildness of the weather this winter, that the navigation of the Potomac to Alexandria, has remained throughout almost entirely unobstructed by ice, and vessels have hardly met with a day's detention, either in arriving or departing."

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.

The March No. of the "Lady's Book" is on our table. It is a rich number.—The merits of this periodical are too well known to need puffing.

The following advertisement has been sent to us by the editor for publication:

Many of our Subscribers having suffered severely from the depredation of Persons calling themselves Agents for the Lady's Book, we deem it our duty to protect them, as far as we can, from any further impositions. Our regularly constituted Agents are published on the cover of every No. of the Book, and yet in defiance of this, some of our old subscribers have paid these impostors, and they have also succeeded in getting new Subscribers, and receiving advance payment for the same. In none of these cases do we either give credit for the money to the old subscriber or send the work to the new. Consequently the loss is theirs.

Our Agents, besides having a Certificate from us, are also furnished with a Certificate of Agency, under the seal of Office, from either the Mayor of Cincinnati, or the Recorder of the City of Philadelphia. Surely this should be a sufficient guarantee. Let every person who wishes to subscribe, or who is asked to pay money, insist upon seeing these documents. The following are among the known impostors.

O. H. Stem, (O. H. P. Stem is our authorized Agent.)

J. Benj. Weld, (John B. Weld is our authorized Agent.)

Franklin Y. Jennings, (E. Y. Jennings is our authorized Agent.)

Joseph T. Dent, (J. T. Dent is our authorized Agent.)

T. H. Severns in the State of New York, (Thomas Severns is our authorized Agent.)

J. R. Smith, (James R. Smith is our authorized Agent.)

J. C. Blossom, (we have no Agent whose name resembles this.)

Franklin Y. Jennings is described to us, as about 5 feet 8 inches high, dark complexion, well dressed, and of a gentlemanly appearance. As it may be the same fellow assuming a variety of names, this description may be of some use in detecting him.

THREE MILLION BILL PASSED BY THE SENATE.

The bill appropriating Three Millions to buy a peace with Mexico, passed the Senate yesterday without the Wilmot proviso. The National Intelligencer says the matter was debated on Monday until 9 P. M., when the question was taken on the proviso offered in an early stage of the bill by Mr. BERKELEY, disavowing the policy and purpose of conquering territory from Mexico, which was negatived by a majority of some six or eight votes. A substitute was then offered for the whole bill by Mr. JOHNSON, of Louisiana, (not varying its object, but embracing some declaratory preambles,) which was agreed to by general consent; when Mr. UPHAM moved the adoption of a proviso prohibiting slavery in any territory which may be acquired, (similar to the "Wilmot proviso,") which proviso was earnestly advocated by the mover, and was strenuously opposed by Mr. Cass and Mr. Dickinson, of N. York.

At a still later hour the vote was taken, when the Anti-Slavery proviso was rejected—yeas 21, nays 31. The bill was still further opposed by Mr. Webster and Archer, but without success, and it passed finally by a vote of 29 to 24.

The following are the yeas and nays on the anti-slavery amendment:

YEAS.—Messrs. Allen, Atherton, Cameron, Cilley, John M. Clayton, Corwin, Darsie, Dayton, Dix, Evans, Fairfield, Greene, Huntington, Miller, Niles, Phelps, Simmons, Sturgeon, Upham, Webster and Woodbridge—21.

NAYS.—Messrs. Archer, Ashley, Atchison, Badger, Bagby, Benton, Berrien, Breese, Bright, Butler, Calhoun, Cass, Chalmers, Colquitt, Crittenden, Dickinson, Hannegan, Houston, Jarnagin, Johnson, of Maryland, Johnson of Louisiana, Lewis, Mangum, Mason, Morehead, Pearce, Rusk, Sevier, Soule, Turney and Westcott—31.

The following are the yeas and nays, on the passage of the bill:

YEAS.—Messrs. Allen, Ashley, Atchison, Atherton, Bagby, Benton, Breese, Bright, Butler, Calhoun, Cass, Chalmers, Colquitt, Dickinson, Dix, Fairfield, Hannegan, Houston, Johnson, of Louisiana, Lewis, Mason, Niles, Rusk, Sevier, Soule, Sturgeon, Turney, Westcott and Yulee—29.

NAYS.—Messrs. Archer, Badger, Berrien, Cameron, Cilley, John M. Clayton, Corwin, Crittenden, Davis, Clayton, Evans, Greene, Huntington, Jarnagin, Johnson, of Maryland, Mangum, Miller, Morehead, Pearce, Phelps, Simmons, Upham, Webster and Woodbridge—24.

FROM SANTA FE.

A letter in the St. Louis New Era, from Santa Fe, contains the following paragraph, important as an evidence of the state of feeling between the Mexican population and the new comers:

"There is much talk of an insurrection—a second edition of the Sicilian vespers. There is no doubt such a thing was contemplated, and it is possible it may still be intended by the wealthy leaders, but I think they are too cowardly to attempt it, more especially as it must be known to them that we have been informed of their designs."

This certainly does not speak a great deal for the policy of the proclamation by which a nation of Procrustes were annexed to the Union.—U. S. Gazette.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

LATER FROM THE ARMY.

LATE FROM BRAZOS.—GEN. SCOTT ABOUT LEAVING—TROOPS FOR TAMPICO—MATAMORAS IN DANGER—CAPTURE OF C. M. CLAY AND OTHERS CONFIRMED.

By an arrival at New Orleans, intelligence has been received from Brazos Santiago to the 16th of February.

Gen. Scott was about leaving with four companies of Troops.

All the troops at the Brazos, designed for operations on the Gulf, were embarking for Tampico.

Gol. Bankhead has sailed for Tampico.

Fears were entertained of an attack upon Matamoras, by the Mexicans, when the American troops are withdrawn for more Southern operations. In consequence of these apprehensions, active measures had been adopted for fortifying the place.

This arrival confirms the painful intelligence of the capture of Majors Gaines, and Borland, Captain Cassius M. Clay, with 50 Arkansas, and Kentucky troops. They were captured by Gen. Minon, at Encarnacion, about 45 miles beyond Saltillo, on the morning of the 23d of January.

This arrival brought to New Orleans the bodies of Lieutenants Blake and Chadbourne.

LATE FROM TAMPICO.

Shipwrecked Volunteers arrived safe—Health of Tampico good—7000 troops there—Mexicans preparing to defend the city of Mexico.

By an arrival at New Orleans, dates from Tampico to the 10th of February have been received.

They bring the gratifying intelligence that the Louisiana Volunteers shipwrecked on the Ondiaka, about forty miles south of Tampico, who were left by last accounts in a very critical position, have arrived at Tampico all safe, except six men, who were left on the road.

The Mexican General Cos had arrived at the scene of the wreck with a considerable force, and sent a summons to Col. D. Russey, the commander of the American forces, requiring an unconditional surrender, but with commendable discretion gave the shipwrecked forces a day to consider. He seems to have had no appetite to come to close quarters with desperate American soldiers. The brave Louisianians waited until after night, and then marched off for Tampico without experiencing the least molestation from the discreet Mexican.

The health of Tampico continues pretty good. There are now at that place upwards of 7000 troops, regulars and volunteers—under the command of Major General Patterson.

The volunteer troops from New York, are still on ship board, off the port, the officers ashore.

LATER FROM VERA CRUZ.

[Our correspondent sends us the following later intelligence, received from Vera Cruz, without giving any date, or saying whether it came by Havana or New Orleans.]

Late accounts have been received from Vera Cruz.

The Mexican commanders and people were fully aroused to their danger, and in anticipation of a speedy attack, by Gen. Scott, were fortifying all the passes leading to the city of Mexico.

Mexican troops were assembling at Tula, on the principal if not only road between Tampico and San Luis Potosi, Santa Anna's head quarters; and also at Jalapa, on the road from Vera Cruz to the capital.

[From this intelligence it would seem that Santa Anna was not fully acquainted with Gen. Scott's movements as was supposed from his interception of the despatches forwarded by the lamented Richie. He seems to be uncertain whether Gen. Scott designs to march from Tampico to San Luis Potosi or to land near Vera Cruz, and march on the capital from that point. He has chosen a good point, in Jalapa, which is situated near the foot of the mountains, on the northern road from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico, and from whence we can watch the operations against Vera Cruz. The famous castle of Perote, an impregnable fortress, is situated about 25 miles from Jalapa, on the west side of the mountains, and must be subdued by an army marching to Mexico on that route.—Eds. Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, March 3, 11—P. M.

The following nominations were sent into the Senate this evening by Mr. Polk, viz:—

Chas J. Ingersoll, Minister to France
G. W. Hopkins, " Portugal
Mr. Todd, " Brazil
J. W. Tibbatts, as Colonel.

The nomination of Mr. Beaumont as Commissioner of Public Buildings, was rejected.

POSTSCRIPT.

We have just learned that the Three Million Bill passed the House of Representatives on Wednesday, in the shape in which it came from the Senate.

A report reached here on Saturday evening that Gov. Shunk had been nominated for re-election.

Married:

On the 18th ult., by Rev. S. B. Lawson, Mr. PETER SUTTER, to MARGARET SHAFER, both of Somerset county.

On the 2d inst., by the same, Mr. ALEXANDER LANDIS, to Miss DELILAH BOWMAN, both of Somerset township.

DIED:

On the 18th ult., JACOB BOYER, Sr., of Jenner, aged 72 years 8 months and 20 days.

On the 21st, MICHAEL BOYER, son of Jacob Boyer, aged 28 years and 10 mo.

On the 26th, MARY, relict of Jacob Boyer, dec'd, in the 67th year of her age.

On the 27th, ELIZABETH, consort of Christian Keim, and daughter of Jacob Boyer, in the 39th year of her age.

On Friday last, JACOB KNABLE, Jr., Esq., of Centreville.

New Advertisements.

FOR SALE.

A Six-acre lot, adjoining the borough of Somerset. For particulars inquire of THE PRINTER.

Executor's Notice.

LETTERS Testamentary on the estate of Jacob Boyer, Sr., late of Jenner township, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said township, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby requested to attend at the late residence of the deceased, on Saturday the 24th day of April next, prepared to settle; and those having claims, to present them at the same time and place, properly authenticated.

JACOB BOYER, Exr.
March 9, '47.

Administrator's Notice.

THE Subscriber, residing in Somerset township, having obtained letters of administration on the estate of Michael Boyer, late of Jenner township, deceased, requests all persons indebted to said estate to attend at the late residence of the deceased, on Saturday the 24th day of April next, prepared to settle; and those having claims, to present them at the same time and place, properly authenticated.

JOHN CASEBEER, Adm'r.
March 9, 1847—6t.

Administrators' Notice.

THE subscribers, residing in Brothcravalley township, having obtained letters of administration on the estate of George Walker, Esq., late of said township deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby requested to attend at the late residence of the deceased on Thursday the 15th day of April next, to settle; and those having claims against said estate, to present them at the same time and place, properly authenticated.

JOHN G. WALKER,
JONATHAN G. WALKER, Adm'rs.
March 9, 1847.

Public Notice.

THE subscriber hereby gives Notice that he has disposed of his Stores at Stoystown and Bucktown, and intends to leave the State, as soon as he can collect his dues. He will leave his Books belonging to the Bucktown Store, with Walter Chalfant until the first day of April next; and will remain in Stoystown to make settlement with those concerned with the Books at the Stoystown Store, also until the first day of April. All who are concerned at either of the above named places can have an opportunity to save costs, as after the date above named all his Books notes and accounts will be left in the hands of an Officer for collection.

GEO. A. CLARKE.
March 9, 1847.

"I would not live Always."

34) One would naturally be led to the conclusion, from the apparent negligence manifested by many who are suffering under the baleful influence of CONSUMPTION, and other Pulmonary Affections, that they had assumed the words, "I would not live always," as peculiarly adapted to themselves, or that believing their case to be hopeless, had abandoned themselves to despair. But none need despair, while "life and being lasts," of being ultimately cured of every and any kind of disease. Jayne's Expectant has been proved by ample experience to be the most successful remedy in the world for the cure of Coughs, Consumption, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, and all other diseases of the Throat, Lungs, or Breas'. No one ever yet used it without finding relief.

JAYNE'S LIFE PRESERVATIVE has cured innumerable cases of Rheumatism, Scrofula, King's Evil, and Diseases of the Skin, a number of cases of Gout, and several cases of Tic Dcleroux; over twenty cases of Cancer, and Gout, or Bronchocele, (swelled-neck) and removes sick and morbid humors, and imparts tone and vigor to the whole frame. Prepared and sold at No. 8 South Third st. Philadelphia.

Sold by J. J. & H. F. Schell, Somerset Pa.
Also by Edward Bevin, Stoystown Pa.

Blank Deeds.

A LOT of Blank Deeds of a superior quality, just printed and now for sale AT THIS OFFICE

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing between William Huber, John Linton, and Jacob Myers, in the Iron business, at Somerset Furnace, Somerset county, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All business relating to the above firm will be settled by William Huber and Jacob Myers.

WILLIAM HUBER,
JOHN LINTON,
JACOB MYERS.
February 25th, 1847.—(mar9)

P. S. The business will be continued by the undersigned, under the firm of Huber and Myers.

WILLIAM HUBER,
JACOB MYERS.

Six Cents Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber in Jenner township, on the 20th of February 1847, an indentured apprentice to the shoemaking business, named GEORGE BILLS, about 17 years of age. He was well clothed when he left. The above reward will be given to any person returning said apprentice to the subscriber but no farther charges paid.

GEORGE A. GARDNER.
March 2, 1847.

Notice.

ESTATE OF HELENA SNYDER, DECEASED.—The undersigned resident in Milford township, Somerset county, Pa., having obtained Letters of Administration on the estate of Helena Snyder, late of the same township, dec'd, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make payment without delay, and those having claims are requested to present the same for settlement and allowance, on or before the 23d day of March next, to the subscriber, in Centreville.

ELI K. HAINS, Adm'r.
Feb. 16, 1847.

SUBPENA FOR DIVORCE.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA.

To Ann Collier, GREETING:

WHEREAS, Perry Collier did on the tenth day of February, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, prefer his petition to the Honorable, the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, of Somerset county, praying that for causes therein set forth, he might be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you, the said Ann Collier, in all time to come, as if you never had been married, as if you were naturally dead. We, therefore, command you, the said Ann Collier, that setting aside all excuses and other business, you be and appear in your proper person before our Judges at Somerset at our County court of Common Pleas, there to be held on the first Monday of May next, to answer the petition or libel of the said Perry Collier, and to show cause, if any you have, why the said Perry, your husband, should not be divorced from your society, fellowship and company, and from the bonds of matrimony contracted with you the said Ann, as fully and effectually as if he never had been married, or as if you the said Ann, were naturally dead, agreeably to the act of Assembly in such case made and provided, and hereof you are not to fail.

Witness the Honorable Jeremiah S. Black, President of our said court at Somerset, this 19th day of February, Anno Domini, 1847. A. J. OGLE, March 2, 1847. Prothonotary.

THIS WAY.

For the Interest of the Farmers & others concerned.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the public in general, that he is, and will continue in the Foundry business in the town of Mount Pleasant.

He will also continue the manufacture of all the different numbers of the "Woodcock Self-sharpening Plough," manufactured previous to last August by the firm of "Miller and Lippencotts." In addition to the five numbers of the above plough, he offers another improved number, which is styled the No. 6.—This Plough is considered by persons of much experience in ploughing to be decidedly superior to any plough in use. The reason why this plough claims the superiority over other ploughs, is because of its strength, its light draught in ploughing, and for being capable of lasting a greater length of time, the strength of the point, it being successfully secured from breaking or ever becoming loose while ploughing.

Mr. Woodcock has attended a number of Fairs with the above named plough and received the premium over all other ploughs.

The subscriber will also keep on hand in connexion with the above ploughs a general supply of Plough Irons suiting all the different numbers of the plough. He will also furnish an assortment of Ploughs and Irons to all the Agents throughout the counties of Westmoreland, Fayette and Somerset, who have been doing business for the firm of Miller & Lippencotts. He will also keep on hand all sizes of Stores of fashionable style, Grotes of all lengths, Hollowware of all kinds, Saw Mill Castings of different sizes, Machinery Castings for Engines, for Stationary Horse Powers, for Grist Mills, for Gearing of all kinds, and for Thrashing Machines.

Persons wishing to purchase Thrashing Machines can be accommodated by the subscriber, as he has two sets of patterns of the Shallenbarger machine to order ready for immediate use. A machine is on hand at present ready for sale. All kinds of old metal (except what has been turned by a coal fire) will be taken in exchange for Castings, also, country produce, such as Bacon, Flour, Wheat, Corn and Oats, will be taken in exchange at market price.

SAMUEL MILLER, Sr.
March 2, 1847.

Administrators' Notice.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of Magdalena Glessner, late of Stonycreek township, deceased, having been granted to the subscribers, of said township, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to attend at the house of Peter Miller in Roxbury, on Saturday, the 13th of March.

next, prepared to settle; and those having claims, to present them at the same time and place properly authenticated.

JOSEPH GLESSNER,
EDWARD GLESSNER, Adm'rs.
Feb. 2, 1847—6t

NOTICE.

To the heirs and legal representatives of George Hartzell, deceased.

TAKE notice that an Inquest will be held at the late dwelling house of said deceased, in the Borough of Stoystown, Somerset county, Pa., on Saturday the 17th day of APRIL 1847, for the purpose of making partition of the real estate of said deceased, to and among his children, and legal representatives, if the same can be done without prejudice to or spoiling of the whole,—otherwise to value and appraise the same according to law; at which time and place you are required to attend if you think proper.

SAMUEL GRIFFITH, Sheriff.
February 23, 1847.

NOTICE.

To the heirs and legal representatives of John D. Reese, deceased.

TAKE notice that an Inquest will be held at the late dwelling house of said deceased, in the township of Shade, in the county of Somerset, on Friday the 16th day of APRIL, 1847, for the purpose of making partition of the real estate of said deceased, to and among his children and legal representatives, if the same can be done without prejudice to or spoiling of the whole; otherwise, to value and appraise the same according to law; at which time and place you are required to attend if you think proper.

SAMUEL GRIFFITH, Sheriff.
February 23, 1847.

Somerset County, ss.

AT an adjourned Orphans' Court, held at Somerset, in and for the County of Somerset, on the 15th day of February, A. D. 1847, before the Honorable Judges thereof.

On motion of Mr. Gebhart, the court confirm the Inquisition and grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Michael Sanner, dec'd, to appear at an adjourned Orphans' court, to be held at Somerset on Monday the 10th day of May, and accept or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased, at the appraised price.

Extract from the records of said court, certified this 15th day of February, 1847.

WM. H. PICKING, clerk.
February 23, 1847.

Somerset County, ss.

AT an adjourned Orphans' Court, held at Somerset, in and for said county, on the 15th day of February, A. D. 1847, before the Honorable Judges thereof.

On motion of Mr. Gebhart the court confirm the Inquisition and grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Mathew Pinkerton, deceased, to appear at an adjourned Orphans' Court, to be held at Somerset on Monday the 10th day of May next, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased at the appraised price.

Extract from the records of said court, certified this 15th day of February, 1847.

WM. H. PICKING, Clerk.
February 23, 1847.

Somerset County, ss.

AT an adjourned Orphans' Court, held at Somerset, in and for said county, on the 15th day of February, A. D. 1847, before the Honorable Judges thereof.

On motion of Mr. Kimmel, the court confirm the Inquisition and grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of John Graham, deceased, to appear at an adjourned Orphans' Court, to be held at Somerset on Monday the 10th day of May next, (1847,) to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of said deceased, at the appraised price.

Extract from the records of said court, certified this 15th day of February, 1847.

WM. H. PICKING, Clerk.
February 23, 1847.

Somerset County, ss.

AT an adjourned Orphans' Court, held at Somerset, in and for said county, on the 15th day of July, A. D. 1847, before the honorable judges thereof.

IN the matter of the account of A. H. Philson, Esq., George Walker and John P. Brubaker, administrators &c., of William G. Walker, dec'd.

And now to wit: February 15, 1847, Samuel W. Pearson, Samuel Guther and R. L. Stewart, Esqrs.,

POETRY.

SOME THINGS LOVE ME—

BY T. B. READ.

All within and all without me
Feel a melancholy thrill,
And the darkness hangs about me,
Oh, how still!

To my feet the river glideth,
Through the shadow, sullen, dark,
On the stream the white foam rideth,
Like a barque;

Like the linden leans above me,
Till I think some things there be
In this dreary world that love me,
Even me.

Gentle flowers are springing near me,
Shedding sweetest breath around;
Countless voices rise to cheer me,
From the ground;

And the lone bird comes—I hear it,
In the tall and windy pine,
Pour the sadness of its spirit
Into mine;

There its wings and sings above me,
Till I think some things there be
In this dreary world that love me,
Even me.

Now the moon hath floated to me,
On the stream I see it sway,
Singing boat like, as 'twould woo me
Far away.

And the stars bend from the azure,
I could reach them where I lie,
And they whisper all the pleasure
Of the sky:

There they hang and smile above me,
Till I think some things there be,
In the very Heaven that love me,
Even me.

Now when flows the tide of even,
Like a solemn river, slow,
Gentle eyes akin to Heaven
On me glow.

Loving eyes that tell their story,
Speaking to my heart of hearts;
But I sigh, "a thing of glory
Soon departs."

Yet when Mary fades above me,
I must think that there will be
One thing more in Heaven to love me,
Even me.

[FROM THE ALBANY JOURNAL. AGRICULTURAL MEETING.]

AGRICULTURAL CHAMBER, FEB. 11, '47.
J. M. SHERWOOD, Esq., Ex-President
of the State Agricultural Society, in the
Chair:

Mr. JOHNSON, Secretary of the Society, remarked, that it was gratifying to witness again the commencement of the Agricultural meetings, which had proved so much benefit heretofore. The discussions which take place were looked for with much interest by the farmers throughout the State. He trusted the farmers and other gentlemen in the Legislature would sustain and give interest to these meetings as they had done during the past winter, and he could not doubt that the effects would be most salutary, and the information which they could furnish of great importance to the agricultural interests of the State. The subject for the evening was PLOUGHING, one of the most important branches of agricultural labor; and on the right performance of which, in a great measure, depended the success of the cultivation of the soil. He called on Mr. HOWARD, editor of the Cultivator, to open the discussion, who remarked:

Mr. HOWARD, of the Cultivator, opened the discussion—stating that the objects of ploughing are, 1st to loosen the soil for the purpose of forming a proper bed for the plants, 2d, to incorporate manures with the soil; 3d, destroying the sod or sward, and so placing or arranging the soil and its ingredients, that the vegetable matters which contribute to the growth of plants may be converted to a soluble state, and rendered available to their support when needed.

He went considerably into detail in explanation of these objects, and in stating the principles involved in them. He thought one of the greatest, if not the greatest error in our ploughing, was an attempt to accomplish too much by ploughing too wide furrows. The injury from this cause was not as great on very loose soils as on those of more compact nature. That kind of ploughing, however, which brought the soil nearest to the condition in which it was brought by the use of the spade, was considered best, and this would be nearest accomplished by narrow furrows. He would not advise a greater width than eight or ten inches.

The depth of furrows should depend on the nature of the soil, though the soil should be loosened in all cases to a great depth as practical; but where the soil is thin and the substratum sterile and destitute of the elements which nourish vegetables, the loosening should be done by the subsoil plough, rather than to bury the surface soil to a great depth.

Mr. H. thought that ploughs of different construction were required for sward and for "old ground." For sward, a longer implement with mould-board of less angle is preferable, in order to lay over the ferrow without its being broken. For "old ground," a plough that will break to pieces and completely pulverize the soil is wanted, hence it should have a shorter and more abrupt turn.

As to the time of ploughing, Mr. H. was in favor of ploughing sward after the vegetation has considerably started, as it would decompose sooner under such circumstances, and the gasses seemed to be evolved in a manner most conducive to growing crops.

Judge CHEEVER, Vice President of the State Society, remarked that the plough was a very important implement in agriculture, as remarked by Mr. H. The construction of the plough was a matter of importance. A different construction was necessary in the plough used for sward land and in old land which had been broken up. The angle of the mould board should be less for old land than for other; thus care should be taken not to increase the angle so as to prevent the plough from clogging.

No plough could do good work that did not clear itself. The object of the plough was to break up the land, and bring the soil in reach of the plants. Many ploughs as deep in breaking up as afterwards, though his practice was different. He would not plough deep in old land, no matter what the soil was, but afterwards lower, so as to keep up the nutriment from decomposed sod. As to the depth of the furrow, Judge C. remarked, the narrower, the furrow slice the better. The ground was more easily pulverized. Prairie lands said to be ploughed three feet, and corn planted between the furrows. If sod is turned on English couch grass, with wide furrows, you might almost as well expect a crop on a bull's hide. In both cases the sod is inverted—but the narrow slice sooner prepares the soil for the seed. Not of so much importance on old land. The depth of the furrow must depend on circumstances. In sandy land, where there is a yellow sand for subsoil, this should be visited as little as possible. Clay soils are full of fertilizing matter, and where the surface is constantly worked and vegetable power exhausted, good husbandry requires to plough deeper. He had seen on exhausted clay lands, at a single ploughing of 3 inches deeper than usual, crops nearly doubled. Virgin clay furnished a new material, of fertilizing principle. So also in muck and alluvial lands—plough deep and deeper as long as fertilizing matter remains. The depth, however, must depend on the judgment of the ploughman, and upon circumstances. Judge C. said he had not any experience as to the subsoil plough, but he had no doubt of its value. A gentleman of his acquaintance informed him that he had succeeded well with it on sandy lands with yellow land as subsoil. The land was full of water courses which let off the rains, and by using the subsoil plough, these courses were broken up and cut away. This is a fact in engineering, when, by digging, often the character of the soil is changed; soil becomes frequently tight which was naturally porous.

The object of plowers is not effected until the soil is completely pulverized—on clay, the drag and harrow must follow—then the roller is indispensable in tenuous soils to successful cultivation—it should not be used last, but should be followed with the harrow. If the clay lumps are left without being crushed by the roller, they remained as impervious to water as paving stones. The roller is useful in all crops on a stubborn soil. Judge C. extended his remarks also on the manner of plowing in plowing in manures. Good judgment required that it should not be sent down so that the rain would not find it. Manure spread on sod land and plowed deep loses most of its effects. If plowed in at all, plough light. On wheat crop, at first plowing light—afterwards deeper—or, place it on the land after plowing and drag it in. We want the manure where the roots of the plants will receive the benefit of it.

Hon. Mr. WOODBURY (of the Assembly, from Wyoming) remarked that his experience was in favor of deep ploughing. He had become possessed of a farm where field had been cultivated for 16 years in succession crops poor; oats not two feet high. The land was nearly level and a gravelly loam. He plowed it from 8 to 10 inches deep—and sowed it with wheat, and had a small crop of 12 bushels. He pastured it three years with sheep after sowing clover, and then sowed wheat again, and had 17 bushels per acre, and expects the next crop will be 25 bushels. A former neighbor of his in the central part of the county, purchased a piece of land some years since, which the owner had cultivated on the principle of shallow plowing, and had planted it with corn, which was so stunted in its growth, that in cutting it up near the ground many of the ears were cut in two, and the soil, from the appearance of the corn, appeared to be incapable of producing a crop.

The purchaser commenced cultivating the fields by ploughing, and the result was a crop of corn the first season, averaging, if he was not much mistaken, over 50 bushels to the acre, without the aid of manure. He considers deep ploughing generally as much the best. Ploughs his corn land immediately before planting, and does not disturb the roots.

Gen. FLORES had arrived at Paris January 25, on his way to Madrid, having unequivocally relinquished all idea of proceeding with his projected expedition against the Ecuador, which was the subject of so much remark in the preceding month. The Spanish Ministry had been attacked in the Senate as having favored this expedition. Mr. Istritz repelled in the most earnest manner all connection or participation on the part of the Government in that enterprise.

"Knowest thou not," said a minister to a "hard case," "that the wages of sin is death?"
"To be sure, I do," was the reply, "but I do all my sinning gratis."

TERMS OF THE HERALD.
This paper is published every Tuesday, at \$2 per annum, payable half-yearly in advance. Not paid within the year, \$2.50 will invariably be charged.

No subscription taken for less than six months—or can a subscriber discontinue unless at the option of the editor, until arrears are paid off.

Advertisements will be inserted at \$1 per square, for the first three insertions, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion; longer ones in proportion.

BRIDGE BUILDING.

THE Commissioners of Somerset county, will sell on the 17th day of March next, the building of a bridge over Stonycreek, at or near Henry Little's Mill in said township. Sale to take place on the ground, at 1 o'clock of said day, when and where a plan of the bridge will be exhibited. By order of the Board.
R. L. STEWART, clerk.
February 23, 1847.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Somerset county, there will be exposed to sale by way of Public Vendue, or Outcry, on the premises, on Saturday the 30th day of March next, the following Real Estate, late the property of Jacob Moses deceased, viz:—

No. 1. A CERTAIN TRACT OF land, situate in Shade township, Somerset county, adjoining lands of Joseph Ling, Frederick Coleman, John Stump and others, containing 300 acres, more or less, 100 acres cleared, with a hewn log house and barn thereon erected.

No. 2. Also another tract—adjoining the first described tract in same township, containing 25 acres with no improvements thereon. TERMS—For tract No. 1, containing 300 acres—one fourth of the purchase money in hand, and the balance in annual instalments of one hundred and twenty five dollars without interest, to be secured by judgment bonds.

For No. 2, containing 25 acres—cash. Attendance will be given by Jacob Moses and Abraham Moses, administrators of the said dec'd. By the court. W. H. PICKING, clerk.
February 23, 1847.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE Executors, Administrators of the Estate of Philip Harman, dec'd. offer at private sale a tract of land, situate in Fairfield township, Westmoreland county, two miles from Bolivar and about the same distance from Lockport on the Canal, also two miles from the village of Fairfield, containing two hundred and thirty acres

PATENTED LAND.
about one hundred and thirty acres cleared, sixteen acres in prime meadow, and twelve or fifteen more can be made. The improvements are a comfortable Dwelling House and Barn and other out buildings. There is convenient to the house a good spring and spring-house. The land is of the first quality; abundance of

Limestone
on it. This Farm is said to be one of the best in that section of the Valley. The terms of sale will be moderate, and will be made known by either of the subscribers. Philip Harman one of the subscribers resides on the premises, the other near Donegal. Possession will be given to the purchaser on the First of April next.

PETER GAY,
PHILIP HARMAN,
February 16, 1847—4t Administrators.

Executors Notice.

LETTERS Testamentary on the estate of William Horner, esq., late of Summit township, deceased, having been granted to the subscribers, residing in said township, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby requested to attend at the late residence of the deceased, on Saturday the 27th of March next, prepared to settle; and those having claims to present them at the same time and place properly authenticated.

WILLIAM HORNER, Jr.,
JACOB A. MILLER,
Feb. 16, 1847—6t Executors.

HOTEL FOR INVALIDS AT PITTSBURGH.

Drs. Speer and Kuhn.

THE object of this establishment is to supply a want greatly felt by respectable travellers on our western highways—by residents, without family, taken sick—and by patients from the surrounding towns and country who resort to this place for relief from surgical and other diseases. Such have often suffered from the want of the various comforts and attentions so necessary and agreeable to the sick, and from careless and unfaithful nurses; and been subjected to heavy and unreasonable charges.

Invalids will here be provided with constant, faithful and comfortable attendance, and at a rate much below the usual charges.

While the care of both physicians will be extended to every variety of disease, it is intended by Dr. Speer, to give special attention to

ALL SURGICAL DISEASES,
PARTICULARLY TO
DISEASES OF THE EYE.

To these branches of his profession he has given a large share of his attention for the last twenty-five years, and he will continue to devote to them the experience acquired by a constant practice during that time.

The Hotel for Invalids is not an experiment. Its establishment is suggested not only as necessary to supply an evident want in this city, in the entire absence of any special provision for the sick, but is warranted also by the success of similar institutions at Cincinnati and New Orleans—the former under the care of Drs. Taliaferro, Marshall and Strader—the latter under that of Dr. Stone.

The building selected for the purpose is situated at the corner of Federal and Robinson streets, in Allegheny city, adjoining the city of Pittsburgh. It is commodious and roomy, and furnished with all accommodations necessary for the sick.

Applications for admission to be made to the subscribers, at their office on Penn street, Pittsburgh, or at the establishment. No contagious diseases will be admitted.

J. R. SPEER, M. D.
J. S. KUHN, M. D.
February 25, 1845.

STECK & SCULL,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Somerset, Pa.

OFFICE next door to Cox & Stutzman, in Snyder's Row. [Feb 16]

LAW NOTICE.

S. Gebhart & Ross Forward, HAVING associated themselves in the practice of the law will promptly attend to all business which may be entrusted to them. Office on the North west corner of the Diamond, and the same place formerly occupied by Gebhart. Jan. 19th '47.

Notice.

ALL persons who know themselves indebted to the subscriber, are requested to make payment before the 15th day of March next. Those neglecting to comply with this request will compel me, though unpleasant to me, to place their accounts into the hands of proper officers for collection.
GEORGE L. GORDON.
January 12, 1847.

Executor's Notice.

LETTERS Testamentary on the estate of Mary Augustine, late of Addison township, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Petersburg in said township, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to attend at the residence of the subscriber on Saturday the 10th day of April next, prepared to settle; and those having claims, to present them at the same time and place, properly authenticated.
JONAS AUGUSTINE, Ex'r.
March 2, 1847. 6t

ROBERT S. M'KAIG. SAMUEL MAGUIRE.

M'KAIG & MAGUIRE,
Forwarding & Commission
MERCHANTS,
At the Railroad Depot,
CUMBERLAND MD.

REFERENCES.
Hon. A. Stewart } Fayette co.
Hon. H. W. Beeson }
Hon. J. S. Black, } Somerset Pa.
Col. I. Ankeny, }
Jonas Keim, Esq. }
Thomas J. & W. W. McKaig, }
Cumberland, Md.
Dec. 15—3m.

Orphans' Court Sale of REAL ESTATE.

PURSUANT to an order of the Orphans' Court of Somerset county, there will be exposed to sale by public outcry on the premises, on Friday the 19th of March next, the following real estate, late the property of Christian Shockey, deceased, viz:—One certain Plantation or Tract of Land, situate in Greenville and Southampton townships, Somerset county, containing about two hundred acres, adjoining lands of John Geiger, Benjamin Crosby, John Korn, Daniel Lepley, Eli Shockey, Samuel Gardner and others, with about one hundred acres cleared and under fence, one two-story log house and barn, a one story log house and stable and other buildings thereon erected and an apple orchard on the premises.

TERMS:—One third of the purchase money to remain a lien upon the premises, the interest thereof to be paid to the widow semi-annually during her lifetime, and at her death the principal to be paid to her heirs and legal representatives. One third of the remainder in hand, and the balance in three equal annual payments without interest, to be secured by judgment bonds.

Attendance will be given by Daniel Lepley, Esq. Administrator of the estate of said deceased.

By the Court.
WM. H. PICKING, Clerk.
Feb. 16, '47.

Call at the Old Stand!

**FRESH DRUGS,
MEDICINES, SPICES,
GROCERIES, &c.**

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that, in addition to his former stock, he has just received at his Drug Store in the Borough of Somerset, a fresh supply of

**Drugs, Paints, Medicines,
Groceries, Dyestuffs, &c.**

consisting in part of the following, all of which will be sold cheap for cash or exchanged for approved country produce, viz:

PAINTS:
Red and White Lead, Venetian Red, Chrome Yellow and Green, Vermilion Red, Prussian Blue, Terra de Sienna, Turkey Umber, Lamp Black.

Also: Copal Varnish, Black Varnish, Gum Shellac, gold, silver and metal leaf; white, yellow and red bronze; sand paper, turpentine and Fish Oil.

DYE-STUFFS:
Indigo, Madder, Alum, Brazilwood, Fustic, Camwood, Logwood; ALSO: Extract of Logwood, Anatto Cochineal, Solution of Tin, Blue Vitriol, Oil Vitriol.

GROCERIES:
Best Green Rio Coffee, Tea, Pepper, Allspice, and fine table salt.

NOTIONS: combs, purses, pocket books, pins, needles, steel pens, lancet blades, tooth brushes, percussion caps, powder, shot and lead.

WISTAR'S Balsam of Wild Cherry, CONFECTIONARIES of all kinds The celebrated Sugar Coated Pills.

SAMUEL KURTZ.
December 29, 1846.

MARBLE TOMB STONES.

THE subscriber thankful for past favors, respectfully informs the public generally, that he continues to carry on the Stone cutting business, at his shop in Somerset, where he will always keep on hand and finish to order a variety of MARBLE and COMMON

TOMB STONES,
all of which will be sold at reasonable prices.

Country produce taken in exchange for work at market prices.
BENJAMIN WOOLLEY.
March 2, 1847—1y

NEW & CHEAP GOODS.

THE subscriber has received from the Eastern cities, and is now opening at his store North East corner of the Diamond, a very large and general assortment of Goods suitable for the FALL and WINTER SEASONS, among which are French and English Cloths of various colors. Also Tweeds, Cassimeres, Satinets and Jeans, Tartan and Cecilia Cloths for Ladies dresses.

ALSO, Cashmeres, Alpacaes,
Mouslin de laines, Calicoes of all qualities from 4 to 25 cents per yard. Muslins from 4 to 10 cts, Silk and Thread Lace, Silk Gloves of a superior quality for ladies and gentlemen, together with a fine assortment of HARDWARE,

Queensware, Groceries, &c.
Roots and shoes of all kinds and very low. Weavers Reeds of very superior quality.

All which will be sold on as cheap and accommodating terms, as they can be had west of the Allegheny Mountains.

M. TREDWELL.
Somerset, sept 22, 1846.

Somerset County, ss.
At an Orphans' Court held at Somerset, in and for said county, on the 10th day of February, A. D. 1847, before the Honorable Judges thereof.

On motion of Samuel Gaither, Esq., the court grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Rosanna Shaver, deceased, to appear at an adjourned Orphans' court to be held at Somerset, on the 10th day of May next, and shew cause why the real estate of said Rosanna Shaver should not be sold.

Extract from the records of said court, certified this 10th day of February, 1847.
WM. H. PICKING, clerk.
February 23, 1847.

CONSUMPTION CURED.
33) The following letter is from a highly respectable merchant, dated

Lewistown, N. Y., Sept. 10, '44.
Dr. D. Jayne.—Dear Sir: It is said by Physicians, and is by the mass of mankind believed, that Consumption cannot be cured—that when once it becomes seated in the human system, nothing can eradicate or stay its progress, but that it will continue the work of destruction until its victim sinks into the grave.

However true this may be in theory, I am disposed to doubt it in fact; indeed, my own experience, and a desire to benefit others, compels me to pronounce the assertion untrue. You will probably recollect, sir, that in the beginning of 1840 I wrote to you stating that I had the Consumption, and that it was fast hurrying me to the grave. I did not then, nor do I now doubt, every symptom was too painfully visible. My Physicians considered me incurable, but the advice which I asked of you was given, and I am happy to say that by using a few bottles of your incomparable medicine—the Expectant, I was restored, and never in my life have I enjoyed better or more uninterrupted health than since that time. If you should see me now, you would not imagine by my appearance that I had ever been sick, much less that I had had the Consumption, but that I am still living, I ascribe wholly and entirely to your Expectant.

LEONARD SHEPPARD.
For sale by J. J. & H. F. Schell, Somerset, Pa. Also by Edward Bevin, Stoystown Pa.

DR. D. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS
32) For Liver Complaints, Gout, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Fevers, Erysipelas, and Diseases of the skin. Impurity of the Blood, Inflammation, Melancholy, Sick-Headache, Costiveness, Pains in the Head, Breast, Side, Back and Limbs, Bilious Affections, Female Diseases, &c., &c., and whenever an Alternative or Purgative Medicine may be required.

There is scarcely any disease in which Purgative Medicines are not more or less required, and much suffering and sickness might be prevented, were they more generally used. No person can feel well, while a costive habit of body prevails; besides, it soon generates serious, and often fatal diseases, which might have been avoided by a timely and judicious use of proper Cathartic Medicines.

The Proprietor can recommend these Pills with the greatest confidence, believing them far superior to the pills in general use; more mild, more prompt, safe, and uniform in their operation.

In using them, no particular care is required. Persons may eat and drink as usual, and, if desirable, eat immediately after taking them.

Age will not impair them, as they are so combined as to always readily dissolve in the stomach.

In small doses they are alternative, and gently Laxative, but in large doses they are actively Cathartic, cleansing the whole alimentary canal from all putrid, irritating, and fecal matters, and producing healthy secretions of the Stomach, Liver, and the various other organs of the body.

Sold by J. J. & H. F. Schell, Somerset Pa. Also by Edward Bevin, Stoystown Pa.

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Orphans' Court Sale of REAL ESTATE.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Somerset county, there will be exposed to sale by public outcry on the premises, on Wednesday the 10th day of March next, the following Real Estate, late the property of John Kensing, dec'd, viz: A certain tract or

Plantation of Land,
situate in Conamough township, Somerset county, containing one hundred and fifteen acres and seventeen perches, adjoining lands of John Landis, Joseph Manson, Hoover & Co., and Henry Howard, about 70 acres cleared, with a cabin house and log barn thereon erected.

—TERMS—
Three hundred dollars to be paid in cash, and the remainder in three equal annual instalments, without interest, to be secured by judgment bonds.

Attendance will be given by Henry Burget, Administrator.
By the court,
Feb 16 W. H. PICKING, clerk.

WISTAR'S BALSAM
OF WILD CHERRY
GREAT REMEDY

Coughs, Colds, Consumptions,
REMARKABLE CURES.

Of all the cures that have yet been recorded, there are certainly none equal to the one mentioned, which plainly show the curability of Consumption, even in some of its worst forms.

Mrs. Wimer.
OR ANOTHER PROOF ADDED.

The cures performed by Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, are really astonishing to the world.

The following we have just received from Messrs. Joslin and Rowe, Druggists, in Newark in this State, to whom it was communicated by John Wimer, Esq., a citizen of Burlington, Licking county, Ohio.

Burlington, O. Dec. 1, 1845.
Messrs. Joslin & Rowe—At your request I herewith transmit to you a statement of the case of Mrs. Wimer and child, as near as I am able to communicate, which you are at liberty to publish if you see fit, as I feel a desire to inform the world of the effects of the invaluable medicine called Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, to which, by the Divine blessing, I am indebted for the restoration to health of my wife and child.

About five years ago Mrs. Wimer was attacked with a violent cough, pain in the chest and side and symptoms of approaching consumption. During the interval from that time to some time in February last, she had been treated by eminent physicians from Utica, Sylvania, Homer Chatham and Newark, and with only partial relief of the most urgent symptoms. About one year ago she caught a violent cold, which seated upon the lungs, producing an alarming aggravation of all her previous systems. Her physician was sent for, and despite his best efforts she began to sink rapidly under her disease. Cough, expectoration, and hectic, together with night sweats soon reduced her to a complete skeleton. In February last her attending physician deemed her case altogether hopeless; a council was called, and after deliberating upon her case, unanimously pronounced her to be beyond the reach of means, and expressed their opinion that she could survive but a short time, one or two weeks at farthest. She was at this time entirely confined to her bed, and scarcely able to articulate, except in a whisper. Her daily prostrations of coughing would last uninterruptedly from three to five hours, and so severe that we expected every prostrations would be her last.

The physicians in council pronounced her lungs, liver, kidneys, spine and nucleus membrane of the stomach to be incurably diseased.

It was at this last extremity that we happened to obtain a pamphlet describing Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, as applicable to lung affections. We immediately sent to you and procured a bottle, and commenced its use at evening by giving her one teaspoon full, and such was the surprising effect that she was able to pass a comfortable night without experiencing any paroxysm of coughing; and such was its ultimate effect, that, after taking five bottles, she was, contrary to the expectations of her physicians and every one who saw her, entire restored to health, and since last summer has done the entire work of the family.

After the last attack of Mrs. Wimer, our youngest child, then an infant at the breast, was taken down and rapidly sinking with the same symptoms as its mother, and having seen the happy effects in the case of the mother, we were disposed to make a trial of it for the child, and it was attended with the same perfect success.

The above statement can be attested by our physician as well as our neighbors and acquaintances, who saw Mrs. Wimer during the course of her sickness.

Yours truly,
JOHN WIMER.

*The true and genuine Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is sold at established agencies in all parts of the U. States.

Sold in Cincinnati on the corner of Fourth and Walnut streets by

SANFORD & PARK.

Gen'l Agents for the Western States.

AGENTS FOR WISTAR'S BALSAM.

J. L. SNYDER, Somerset,
J.